In the claims

1. (Previously Presented) An apparatus for exposing, in a binary manner, a photoreceptive surface having a width and having relative movement with an irradiator in a direction perpendicular to the width, comprising:

an irradiator comprising a plurality of rows of substantially identical light sources, each said row of light sources having an axis generally directed along said width, said rows being spaced in a direction generally perpendicular to said width to form a generally rectangular array of light sources; and

a controller that controls activation of the light sources to selectively irradiate portions of said photoreceptive surface to form a latent image thereon during said relative motion, using fewer than all of the light sources available for illuminating a pixel to be printed;

wherein the controller controls the activation of the light sources such that at least some pixels in a row are exposed utilizing light sources from different rows of light sources;

wherein the controller is operative to expose pixels along a column of pixels utilizing a light source situated in said column chosen in a random or quasi-random manner; and

wherein the controller controls the light sources such that each of said pixels to be printed that is irradiated is exposed to a same amount of light.

2. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein when rows of pixels to be printed are each illuminated by two rows of light sources, one row of light sources illuminating pixels on one end of a row of pixels and a second row of light sources illuminating pixels on the other end of the row of pixels, with both rows illuminating pixels in an overlap region of the row of pixels to be printed, wherein light sources outside the overlap region are controlled by said controller such that each of said pixels to be printed that is irradiated is exposed to a same amount of light.

3. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the light sources comprise light emitting diodes.

4. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein each row of said plurality of rows of light sources are on a different print head.

5. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein more than one of said plurality of rows of light sources are on a single print head.

6. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein all of said plurality of rows of light sources are on a single print head.

7. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 5, wherein at least two of said plurality of rows are formed on a monolithic substrate.

8. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of rows comprises fewer than four rows.

9. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of rows comprises between five and nine rows.

10. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of rows comprises ten or more rows.

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the light sources from which the exposing light sources are chosen, comprise a set of light sources, chosen to minimize artifacts.

14. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said controller is operative to expose pixels along a column of pixels utilizing a plurality of light sources situated in said column.

15. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the apparatus includes a motor that provides motion of said photoreceptor.

16. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the apparatus includes a position sensor that provides an indication of position of said photoreceptor with respect to said rows of light sources.

17. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said controller activates said light sources, responsive to said indication of position.

18. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1,
wherein the photoreceptive surface is a charged photoconductive surface and wherein exposure to light of the light sources selectively discharges the surface.

19. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 18, further comprising:

a developer that develops the latent image with a colored toner to form a developed image thereon; and

a transfer station at which said developed image is transferred to a final substrate.

20. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the colored toner is a powdered toner.

21. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the colored toner is a liquid toner.

22. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein exposure from said light sources forms a latent image in said photoreceptive surface that can be chemically developed to form a visible image.

23. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 22, further comprising:

a latent image forming device; and

a developer that chemically develops the latent image to form a visible image.

24. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 22, further comprising:

a plurality of latent image forming devices;

each said device emitting light of a different color; and

a developer that chemically develops the latent image to form a visible image.

25. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the colors include red, green and blue.

26. (Previously Presented) A method of pixelized image formation on a photosensitive surface, comprising:

providing relative motion of the photosensitive surface relative to a multiplicity of light sources, such that pixels to be printed on the surface pass a plurality of said light sources; and

exposing a plurality of the pixels to be printed of the surface to more than one, but fewer than the plurality, of said light sources, characterized in that the exposure of the exposed pixels to be printed is the same;

wherein at least one of the plurality of pixels is exposed to one or more of the light sources chosen randomly or quasi-randomly.

27. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26, wherein when rows of pixels to be printed are each illuminated by two rows of light sources, one row of light sources illuminating pixels on one end of a row of pixels and a second row of light sources illuminating pixels on the other end of the row of pixels, with both rows illuminating pixels in an overlap region of the row of pixels to be printed, wherein light sources outside the overlap region are exposed to a same amount of light.

28. (Cancelled)

29. (Cancelled)

30. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26, wherein a plurality of pixels are exposed in accordance with The method.

31. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26, wherein the image thus formed is a latent image and including developing the latent image to form a visible image.

32. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 31, wherein said developing comprises contacting the surface with a toner.

33. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 31, wherein developing comprises chemical development.